

APPLICATION FOR PATENT

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Title: PROACTIVE DESKTOP PORTAL

This Application claims the benefit of priority from US Provisional Patent Application No. 60/277,962, filed March 23, 2001.

10 FIELD AND BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to the field of data source access and, more particularly, to a desktop mounted data portal which provides broad access to data, transparent downloading and a versatile display capability, while consuming very little screen area.

15 One of the challenges presented by the proliferation of information stored digitally within Web sites and databases is to entice users to visit websites and to view the contents thereof. One of the challenges to businesses and other publishers of Web sites and databases, particularly those with products or services to sell, is to make access easy and attractive. Accordingly,
20 such publishers often advertise widely and arrange to have their sites and databases easily found by the myriad search engines, browsers and web crawlers that are continually seeking data for users of computing devices. In

Computing network systems typically employ a portal through which users are able to gain access to communications networks and databases. The portal may include an access capability, a search capability, a downloading capability and a graphical user interface. Many portals presently compete in the consumer marketplace. Indeed, there is great impetus to design the most “friendly” portal in order to attract the greatest number of users.

Features that contribute to the usefulness and utility of a portal are the degrees to which it provides a versatile and visible entry without consuming display screen area; provides broad access to sites and sources; receives data without user delay; and provides data to users effectively.

Many examples exist of portals that include concise desktop displays and that provide data to users. Some of those in common use include the following:

Infogate, Inc., provides an Internet toolbar and personalized alerting service which enables users to automatically receive data and to interact with Websites. However, it is limited in that it only downloads content from its own proprietary server. Therefore, it only automatically downloads a small amount of content; the remainder of data is accessed by a user via a navigation guide to online content. In addition, its screen display is not concise, the default display consuming approximately 90 pixels of vertical screen area.

Newstitle by Backweb Technologies, which is essentially a news and stock ticker which continually scrolls in the titlebar of an active application window. While this product makes very efficient use of screen area by being

confined to the titlebar, it limits normal screen function such as moving the window around the screen and maximizing and collapsing the window. Moreover, it has the disability of becoming a distraction to the user by continually scrolling

5 Google, Inc. provides a toolbar which is a downloadable extension to the Internet Explorer (IE) browser that allows users to access its proprietary search engine and sites database without visiting the search engine page directly. The Google Toolbar is an additional toolbar added to the IE browser toolbar, and, as such, consumes useful screen area. Moreover, it can only be
10 displayed in the IE browser window, so is not visible when other application windows are displayed.

All of the above listed portals, as well as the other examples of prior art, suffer deficiencies in one or more of the desired features. There is thus a widely recognized need for a portal that is continually visible on a display screen but
15 that consumes little or no usable screen area; that is "personalizable" in that a user can customize the display according to desires; that automatically provides access to a broad range of data sources; that uploads to a user client without making the user wait an inordinately long period; and that provides offline access to downloaded data.

20 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

According to one aspect of the present invention there is provided a data portal which comprises at least one server for monitoring and downloading

data accessible via a communications network and for uploading data to at least one user client; and an interface for receiving the data, for displaying the data integrally within an active application window and for maintaining the display in a new active window following exchange with a current active window so
5 the information is continuously displayed.

According to another aspect of the present invention there is provided a data portal which is capable of sending an agent to a data source which is capable of monitoring and downloading data and is further capable of transferring data from the data source to a user client, said user client storing
10 said data in said memory; and an interface for receiving the data, for displaying the data integrally within an active application window and for maintaining the display in a new active window following exchange with a current active window so the information is continuously displayed.

According to another aspect of the present invention there is provided
15 an interface application supportable by a user client comprising active window display functionality for displaying information integrally within an active application window, and active window follower functionality for maintaining the display in a new active window following exchange with a current active window so the information is continuously displayable.

20 According to another aspect of the present invention there is provided a machine-readable storage device an interface application comprising active window display functionality for displaying information integrally within an active application window, and active window follower functionality for

maintaining the display in a new active window following exchange with a current active window so the information is continuously displayable.

According to another aspect of the present invention there is provided an interface application comprising bar display functionality for displaying
5 information integrally within a bar within an active application window independently of a respective application associated with said active window.

According to another aspect of the present invention there is provided a method of viewing data accessible via a communications network, comprising
10 the steps of selecting at least one data source; connecting to a server to monitor the data source and to download data therefrom; receiving the data from the data source; displaying information integrally within an active application window; and moving the display to a new active window following exchange with a current active window so the information is continuously displayed.

According to another aspect of the present invention there is provided a
15 method of supporting continuous display of information at a user client comprising the steps of supplying at least one user client having a memory and a screen display with an interface application; monitoring at least one data source; downloading data from the data source; uploading the data to the user client for storage in the memory; and via the interface application, retrieving
20 the data from the memory and displaying it integrally within an active application window appearing on said screen display and moving the display to a new active window following exchange with a current active window so the information is continuously displayed.

According to another aspect of the present invention there is provided a system for viewing data comprising a server for accessing a data source via a communications network, downloading data from the data source and uploading the data to a user client; and a user client supporting an interface
5 for displaying information integrally within an active application window and for moving the display to a new active window following exchange with a current active window so the information is continuously displayed.

According to features in the described preferred embodiments at least some of the application windows relate to independent applications.

10 According to features in the described preferred embodiments the server provides for user selection of data for uploading.

According to features in the described preferred embodiments the interface is capable of storing said uploaded data in a memory of a user client.

15 According to features in the described preferred embodiments the bar that is within the active application window appears at the top of, at the bottom of, at the side of or central to the active application window.

According to features in the described preferred embodiments the bar comprises information superimposed on existing window bar functionality.

20 According to features in the described preferred embodiments the information displayed comprises the uploaded data, notification that the data is stored in the memory and links for retrieving the data from the memory.

According to features in the described preferred embodiments the information displayed integrally within the bar is configurable to consume less than the entire span of the bar.

According to features in the described preferred embodiments the information displayed integrally within the bar is configurable to dissolve in and out of visibility.

According to features in the described preferred embodiments the interface is capable of displaying the information in the active window when the user is offline.

According to features in the described preferred embodiments the interface comprises a user operable function for making the information display invisible.

According to features in the described preferred embodiments the interface comprises a user operable function for making the information display larger and smaller.

According to features in the described preferred embodiments the interface application comprises a user operable function for revising the configuration of the information display.

According to features in the described preferred embodiments the communications network is the Internet.

According to features in the described preferred embodiments the server is capable of monitoring and downloading data from at least one website selected by a user.

According to features in the described preferred embodiments the server is capable of identifying data designated by the website for downloading, updates and changes to the website and dynamically changing data.

5 The present invention successfully addresses the shortcomings of the presently known configurations by providing a portal that is continually visible on a display screen but that appears in a bar that consumes little or no usable screen area; that may be “personalized” by a user to his/her requirements; that provides automatic access to a broad range of data; that uploads to a user client without making the user wait an inordinately long period; and that provides
10 offline access to downloaded data.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

With specific reference now to the drawings in detail, it is stressed that the particulars shown are by way of example and for the purposes of
15 illustrative discussion of the preferred embodiment of the present invention only, and are presented in the cause of providing what is believed to be the most useful and readily understood description of the principles and conceptual aspects of the invention. In this regard, no attempt is made to show structural details of the invention in more detail that is necessary for a fundamental
20 understanding of the invention, the description taken with the drawings making apparent to those skilled in the art how the several forms of the invention may be embodied in practice.

In the drawings:

FIG. 1 is a black box diagram illustrating the components of a data portal constructed in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a black box diagram illustrating a system for accessing data from a communications network in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 3 is a black box diagram illustrating a system for accessing data from a data source in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 4 is a black box diagram illustrating the functional components of the interface application of the data portal of FIG. 1;

FIG. 5 is a schematic illustration of a computer monitor with information provided by the portal of FIG. 1 displayed in a display screen thereof;

FIG. 6 is a photographic representation of a display screen with information provided by the portal of FIG. 1 displayed thereon; and

FIG. 7 is a flow chart depicting the steps of the method of viewing data via the portal of Fig. 1.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Before explaining at least one embodiment of the invention in detail, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited in this application to the details of construction and the arrangement of the components set forth in the following description or illustrated in the drawings. The invention is applicable to other embodiments or of being practiced or carried out in various ways.

Also, it is to be understood that the phraseology and terminology employed herein is for the purpose of description and should not be regarded as limiting.

The principles and operation of a data portal according to the present invention may be better understood with reference to the drawings and
5 accompanying descriptions.

Reference is now made to Figure 1 which is a simplified block diagram showing a data portal in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention. A portal **10** comprises a server **12**, which may comprise a computing platform, such as a personal computer, workstation or mainframe
10 capable of processing, storing and preferably communicating information over a communications network such as the Internet. In the described preferred embodiment, server **12** monitors and downloads data from websites and uploads this data to a user client, which is a computing device hereinafter referred to as user client **30**. As used herein, the term "computing device"
15 includes, but is not limited to, personal desktop or laptop computers (PC) having an operating system such as DOS, Windows, OS or Linux; Macintosh™ computers; computers having JAVA™-OS as the operating system; graphical workstations such as the computers of Sun Microsystems™ and Silicon Graphics™, and other computers having some version of the UNIX operating
20 system such as AIX™ or SOLARIS™ of Sun Microsystems™; or any other known and available operating system. The term also includes any other stationary or portable device in which two or more applications can

simultaneously be windowed and wherein one of the applications is typically active at any given time.

Portal 10 preferably comprises a user side interface application, hereinafter interface 14, which in the preferred embodiment is sent to and
5 installed by user client 30. User client 30 preferably comprises a memory 32 and a display screen 34.

Portal 10 is referred to as a proactive portal because of the property of server 12 of automatically monitoring and downloading data from Web sites and thereafter automatically uploading the data to a user client. Existing portals
10 customarily require a three step user initiated process; users must go online, they must access a destination Web site and they must affirmatively download data therefrom. Portal 10 automates the action of existing portals by carrying out the second and third step without user initiation. Portal 10 automatically monitors and downloads data from preselected Web sites or data
15 sources and automatically uploads the data to a predetermined user client.

As used herein, the term "Web site" refers to at least one Web page, and preferably a plurality of Web pages, virtually connected to form a coherent group of interlinked documents. The term "Web page" refers to any document written in a mark-up language including, but not limited to, HTML (hypertext
20 mark-up language) or VRML (virtual reality modeling language), dynamic HTML, XML (extended mark-up language), WML, or related computer languages thereof, as well as to any collection of such documents reachable through one specific Internet address or at one specific World Wide Web site,

or any document obtainable through a particular URL (Uniform Resource Locator). It will be appreciated that the invention is however applicable to any other data source.

The automated process referred to above has, *inter alia*, two effects as follows: First, because the user does not initiate the monitoring and downloading, the monitoring and downloading occur in a “transparent” manner. Server **12** automatically leverages a robust Web browser in order to monitor user selected Web sites and download content therefrom. Such monitoring and downloading by server **12** occurs continually, irrespective of whether user client **30** is off line. Content downloaded is stored by server **12** so that it can be uploaded to user client **30** when user client **30** goes online.

Second, uploading to user client **30** also does not require user initiation. Therefore, it too occurs in a “transparent” manner. Although uploading requires user client **30** to be on line, data is preferably uploaded while the user is not actively using the Internet connection. Typically, a user may go on line in order to browse or to access a particular Web site and either view or download content therefrom. In both cases, the active transfer of data takes a very short time, yet the user typically remains online while browsing or viewing the Web site content. It is only during the active transfer of data that the user client occupies the entire available bandwidth. During the remainder of the time on line, the unused bandwidth is available for other purposes. Portal **10** takes advantage of the bandwidth availability. Using push technology, data is uploaded using available network bandwidth. Uploading initiates, pauses and

resumes automatically depending on the user's bandwidth availability.

Therefore, even large file and broadband media delivery takes place seamlessly and in a completely transparent manner over low bandwidth connections without causing the user to wait. Push technology is a term that describes data

5 distribution technology in which selected data is automatically delivered into the user's computer at prescribed intervals or based on some event that occurs.

This term is to be contrasted with pull technology, in which the user specifically asks for something by performing a search or requesting an existing report, video or other data type. Such transparent downloading and
10 uploading is a feature of interest to content providers who wish to target users regardless of their Internet connection speed or frequency of use.

Portal 10 is versatile in its ability to access, monitor and download data from different sources. Reference is now made to Figure 2, which is a simplified block diagram showing a system for viewing data accessed by user
15 client 30 from a communications network in accordance with the preferred embodiment. User client 30, which is communication enabled, communicates with server 12, which in turn communicates with communications network 18, which in the preferred embodiment is the Internet. Server 12 monitors and downloads data from user selected Web sites from among the Websites that
20 server 12 is programmed to monitor and from online web servers, file databases, ftp sites, Etc. Thereafter, server 12 uploads the downloaded data to user client 30 with data published on the internet. The data uploaded to the user client 30 may be stored in memory 32 for later display on display screen

34 or may be displayed directly upon receipt, depending upon the nature of the data and instructions programmed into interface application **14**. As used herein, the term "communications network" preferably refers to the Internet as manifested by the World Wide Web (WWW) of computers, although the system of the present invention can also be implemented within Intranets or Extranets or any other open or closed communications network.

The monitoring and downloading process is preferably subject to three layers of selection, resulting in the desired data being delivered to the appropriate user client. The process begins with a Website publisher or data source proprietor acquiring the services of portal **10** from a provider. As a result, server **12** may monitor that Website or data source, along with the other Websites and data sources that it monitors. Second, a user who wishes to utilize portal **10** may select from among all of the Websites and data sources monitored by server **12** the Websites and data sources from which he/she wishes to receive data. Finally, the Website or data source may determine the content to be downloaded therefrom and provided to the user client.

It will be appreciated that portal **10** is capable of accessing Websites and databases without the use of server **12**. To illustrate this feature of the preferred embodiment, figure 3 is a simplified block diagram which shows user client **30** accessing data from a data source directly and not via a server. In accordance with the preferred embodiment, user client **30** communicates with portal **10** which comprises monitoring application **16** which uploads an agent to each selected data source **40** that is capable of transferring data from that

data source directly to user client **30**. Data source **40** may be accessible via a communications network or directly.

As used herein, the term “user client” refers to a device which is communication enabled and which allows a user to communicate with other communication enabled devices. A user client can be, for example, a computer, a personal digital assistant (PDA) or a cellular communication device, each being a unique device type as classified according to intended use, mode of communication, mobility and/or the like.

Communication between user client **30** and portal **10** may preferably be effected through a hardwire communication mode (e.g., dial-up, LAN, or WAN) or a wireless communication mode (e.g., infrared or radio frequency) or a combination thereof.

Portal **10** is similarly versatile in its ability to communicate a variety of externally generated data types and data stored in different formats. Such data may consist of text, graphics, audio, video or other digital media. In this regard, server **12** and monitoring application **16** are both capable of storing user identifications, passwords, user selected data preferences and Web site generated parameters to govern their monitoring and downloading functions. Data may include time sensitive notifications, content sensitive notifications, defined changes or updates to Web sites or data sources, or any manner of dynamically changing data such as news, stock prices, weather reports, sports scores, etc.

Server **12** and monitoring application **16** are further designed and configured to store data in the format in which it is retrieved or to convert it to a universal or a cross platform format which is readable by any device type (such as RTF, PDF, HTML, Etc.) or to another more useful format. It is appreciated that further embodiments of portal **10** may incorporate applications for converting data formats. For example, in order to store and manage voice provided data, server **12** may operate a speech to text application which enables conversion of voice data into storable and editable text data.

Data uploaded to user client **30** by server **12** and data directly downloaded by user client **30** from data sources supported by other user clients will typically be stored in memory **32**. Memory **32** generally refers to the internal storage capacity of user client **30**, but also includes external storage devices, of which many types are known in the art and, indeed, continue to be developed. Certain data may be designated for display on display screen **34** simultaneously with being stored in memory **32** as a result of being so selected by a user. As will be discussed hereinafter, interface application **14** provides a very versatile display capacity, incorporating many different methods, styles and techniques.

Figure 4 is a simplified black box diagram illustrating the functional components of interface application **14** of data portal **10**. The following functions are shown: user data selection function **20** which allows a user to define the type, nature and content of information to be received by user client **30** or to select the sources from which such data will be retrieved; display

control function **22** which is a user operable control for expanding, contracting or erasing the display; active window display function **24** for causing information to be displayed integrally in the active one of a number of application windows currently running; active window follower function **26** for
 5 maintaining the display in a new active window following exchange with a current active window so that the information displayed therein remains displayed irrespective of having changed the active window; and bar display function **28** for displaying information within a bar either within or docked onto the active application window. Each of the above listed functions will be
 10 described hereinafter by way of describing the display capacity of portal **10**.

The information to be displayed, as referred to in the preceding paragraph, is governed by the user data selection function **20** of interface application **14**, and consists of the externally generated data uploaded to or downloaded by user client **30**, either in full or in part or revised; text or
 15 graphic notifications that such data has been stored in memory **32** and is available for display; and links or icons which operate to retrieve the data from memory **32** and display it on display screen **34**. This information, as so defined, may be displayed in a number of different display types both when user client **30** is on line and off line.

20 A feature of interface application **14** is active window display function **24** which provides the user client with the capability to display information either within or by docking onto an active window on display screen **34**. Pursuant to this function, interface application **14** is able to discern which

window of the various application windows that may be running concurrently is active. It may do this by selecting the foreground window based on user interaction and programmatic specification, for example, by using the `SetForegroundWindow ()` command in the API.

5 Only top-level windows are eligible for docking of the interface. Top-level is defined as windows that are not children of other windows and are not owned. Also a target window for docking preferably satisfies the following requirements:

1. it is an active window;
- 10 2. it is visible;
3. it is not in a minimized state (not iconic); and
4. it has a title-bar.

Target windows are sought in the following order:

1. the window currently created or activated;
- 15 2. the current foreground window;
3. the window currently at the top of the z-order.

A companion feature to that listed above is interface application 14's active window follower function 26 which provides the capability to maintain a display in a new active window following exchange with a current active
20 window. It is typical of users of computing devices to surf from site to site or to have more than one application window running at any given time. Accordingly, the active window follower function 26 allows the display to

follow the user from window to window and provides for continuous display, irrespective of which window is active.

In order for application interface **14** to switch its target window as a new active window is selected, it is preferably able to receive notifications that the active window has been exchanged. Most operating systems' API does not provide such a notification mechanism. However, it is often possible to monitor such events at the system level. This is accomplished in the Windows operating system through the SetWindowsHookEx() API. Interface application **14** uses the SetWindowsHookEx() API to detect the following events:

10 Window creation / destruction - when a new active window is created interface application **14** recalculates its target window. This is because the new window has become the foreground window. Likewise, if the window that the display currently docks on is destroyed, application interface **14** will cause the display to move to the next one.

15 Window activation (focus change) - if a running but inactive window is brought to the foreground, interface application **14** will target that window.

Window movement - if the window that the display is currently within or docked on is moved or resized, interface application **14** will recalculate the relative position to that window. Interface application **14** is capable of detecting
20 drag operation caused by mouse movements and button clicks for locating the window's position.

The above events are detected by installing within interface application **14** the following hooks: WH_CALLWNDPROCRET, WH_CBT and

WH_MOUSE. Whenever one of the events specified above is detected, interface application **14** attempts to determine the new target window or the new location of the target window and adjusts the display accordingly.

Portal **10** is further capable, via bar display function **28**, of displaying
 5 information in a very concise display located within a narrow bar within or docked onto the active window. In this connection, reference is now made to Figure 5, which is a schematic illustration of a monitor **50** showing screen display **34**, with the information provided by portal **10** displayed in a bar, hereinafter bar **60**, docked at the top of active window **52** displayed on screen
 10 display **34**. In the described preferred embodiment, bar **60** is docked in a typically unused part of the titlebar and, in its expanded state, may typically consume only 23 pixel rows. Bar **60** stretches across the user's titlebar regardless of the screen resolution. It is appreciated that in further embodiments, bar **60** may be docked or deployed at other locations within or
 15 adjacent to the active window, such as at the bottom, on the side of or within the active window and may be expanded in size to suit the requirements of a user.

In the described preferred embodiment, bar **60** is similar to the user interface framework known as a toolbar that docks to the top of a user's screen.
 20 Bar **60** is subject to user control via user display control function **22** which allows a user to extend or collapse bar **60** or to make bar **60** invisible or return to visibility.

The above described bar display is to be contrasted with the prior art

cited in the background section of this application referred to as "Newstitle".

There are three features that distinguish the preferred embodiment from the prior art. First, whereas the prior art limits normal screen function such as moving the window around the screen and maximizing and collapsing the

5 window, bar display function **28** of interface application **14** does not inhibit any standard Windows functionality. It allows users to click and hold anywhere on the titlebar, including on bar **60** itself, and drag their application around the screen. Second, whereas in prior art the display always takes up the entire span

of a Windows titlebar, the display within bar **60** of the preferred embodiment,

10 in its fully expanded window mode, is a fixed 550 pixels wide. On standard screen resolutions (800X600 or 1024X768) 550 pixels takes up at most $\frac{3}{4}$ of the full screen size. Since most home users fully maximize their Windows application when using them, the display in bar **60** will leave ample spare room

in the titlebar. Third, whereas in prior art default text is continually scrolling in

15 the titlebar, text displayed in bar **60** does not scroll. Instead, it subtly dissolves in and out of visibility. It has been found that once the novelty wears off, the vast majority of users have found the continually scrolling text to be extremely distracting and have turned the Newstitle off.

In the described preferred embodiment, bar **60's** placement is
20 determined by certain display screen attributes such as the coordinates of the top-left and bottom-right edges of the containing rectangle and the z-order of the target window. This determination is made as a two-step process: first, the target window must be selected. Typically the foreground window is the target

window, as described hereinbefore; and second, the target window's z-order value, which indicates which windows are placed above it and which below it, and its screen coordinates must be established. Bar **60** will be placed at an appropriate location relative to those values. If these attributes change, bar **60** will adjust its position automatically. Bar **60** does not interfere with standard title-bar behavior. If the user performs a mouse drag operation on bar **60**, the docked-on window will be moved as if the user was dragging its title bar.

Bar **60** serves as a collector of information displayed by interface application **14**. In its default state, bar **60** displays launch pad **61**, which is an area containing links and icons for accessing data stored in memory **32** and causing that data to be displayed in drop down boxes adjacent to bar **60**; a "ticker", hereinafter ticker **62**, for viewing drop down box content headlines; an "alert indicator", hereinafter alert indicator **63**, for accessing certain specifically designated data; and a general options menu **64**.

Launch pad **61** is the means by which a user accesses and retrieves data in memory **32**. When retrieved, such data is displayed in drop down boxes adjacent to bar **60** which are similar to miniature Web sites. Drop down boxes are content specific user interfaces that display a user's delivered content. Such content may be retrieved and viewed even when user client **30** is offline. Content providers, either the user or the data source publisher, may create their own customized drop down boxes in the authoring language of their choice. For example, an HTML drop down box can be easily created to maintain a consistent look-and-feel with an online Web site.

Users open drop down boxes by clicking the appropriate link or icon in launch pad **61**. The selected drop down box appears attached to the bottom of bar **60**.

In the preferred embodiment, drop down boxes may be created by publishers of Web sites in order to entice users to view their site content, the use of portal **10** being an incentive for a visit. A user may personalize the content to be received in the drop down box by selecting specific content when downloading the drop down box from a web site. A user can modify the content at any time by clicking the "Personalize" button in the relevant drop down box.

A user can add or delete a drop down box by clicking the "Customize" menu item which is provided in options menu **64** or from pull-down menus appearing in launch pad **61** and ticker **62**. Clicking the customize menu item causes the display of a directory of drop down boxes maintained by the publisher of the drop down box currently displayed. Drop down boxes may be added or deleted by clicking on the appropriate item in the directory.

Ticker **62** displays content titles from drop down boxes that have highly dynamic, time-sensitive content such as headline news, stock quotes, weather or sports scores. Clicking on the title text in ticker **62** displays its summary in its drop down box that appears under ticker **62**. A user can select a drop down box to display its content in the ticker by clicking the down arrow on the left side of ticker **62** and selecting from a pull-down menu that appears. Text in ticker **62** fades in and out when new titles are available. When no new titles are

available, the user's current date and time appear in the ticker.

Alert indicator **63** notifies a user that data has been uploaded to user client **30** that meets specific user determined criteria for immediate notification of the user. Such data constitutes an "alert". All alerts are aggregated in an alert list which is maintained in memory **32** for retrieval and viewing by a user. Alert indicator **63** contains an icon which turns red when a new alert has been added to the alert list since the last time the alert list was opened. Alert indicator **63** turns grey after the alert list is closed and remains grey until a new alert is added to the list.

When data constituting an alert is received by user client **30**, the appropriate alert text in the form of a red alert ticker will slide across the ticker **62** area. Clicking on the alert text displays the alert list with the particular alert highlighted and its summary appearing below it. An "Open" link appears in the summary area allowing the user to click open the full story of the alert. A user may also remove alerts from the alert list. If the user does not interact with the alert ticker, it remains open for **30** seconds and then slides back to its normal position. It will be appreciated that in further embodiments a user may cause the alert ticker to appear in other locations on display screen **34** in order to provide the degree of visibility desired.

Each drop down box can enable a user to set alerts on incoming content. For example, a financial drop down box can enable a user to be notified by an alert when a stock quote reaches a specified high or low price limit. Alerts are set by clicking the "Personalize" button in a drop down box.

It will be appreciated that the above described unique display capacity of portal **10**, particularly its capability to provide a versatile and informative display concisely in a typically vacant parcel of display screen real estate, provides an incentive to users to access online content. Thus, portal **10** can be accurately characterized as an offline extension of an on line destination that has the potential to significantly enhance website access and use.

Reference is now made to Figure 7 which is a flow chart depicting a method of viewing data accessible via a communications network in accordance with the preferred embodiment. The method comprises the steps of selecting at least one data source **70**; connecting to a server to monitor the data source and to download data therefrom **71**; receiving the data, via the server, from the data source **72**; displaying the data along with notification that the data has been stored and links to retrieve the data integrally within an active application window appearing on a screen display **73**; and moving the display to a new active window following exchange with a current active window **74**. As described hereinbefore, the data is preferably displayed within a bar within the application window, and is displayable independently of the content of the application window.

Similar to the earlier descriptions hereinbefore set forth, bar **60** comprises information superimposed upon the existing window bar functionality and, therefore, does not inhibit the movement or configuration of the application window. The information displayed in bar **60** is configurable to consume less than the entire span of the titlebar, to dissolve in

and out of visibility, to become larger and smaller and to display data even when the user client is offline.

It is appreciated that certain features of the invention, which are, for clarity, described in the context of separate embodiments, may also be provided in combination in a single embodiment. Conversely, various features of the invention which are, for brevity, described in the context of a single embodiment, may also be provided separately or in any suitable subcombination.

It will be appreciated by persons skilled in the art that the present invention is not limited to what has been particularly shown and described hereinabove. Rather, the scope of the present invention is defined by the appended claims and includes both combinations and subcombinations of the various features described hereinabove as well as variations and modifications thereof which would occur to persons skilled in the art upon reading the foregoing description. Accordingly, it is intended to embrace all such alternatives, modifications and variations that fall within the spirit and broad scope of the appended claims.